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Evidence of Tracking Accused by Hounds.—Defendant had been convicted of murder, and on appeal contended that his constitutional right to be confronted by the witnesses was invaded by admission of evidence that bloodhounds trailed him from the scene of the crime to his home. In *State v. Dickerson*, 82 Northeastern Reporter, 969, the Ohio Supreme Court dismissed the contention by saying that the persons telling of the acts and conduct of the animals were the witnesses, and not the dogs.

Compelling Successful Party to Take Final Decree.—An interlocutory decree for divorce had been entered for plaintiff on the ordinary condition that an absolute decree might be entered after three months. At the expiration of that time plaintiff had changed her mind, and sought to have the cause dismissed. Defendant, however, asked that the final decree be entered. In *Adams v. Adams*, 106 New York Supplement, 1064, the New York Supreme Court declined to compel the wife to take a decree to which she was entitled, but did not desire, although the defendant sought to have it enforced against himself.

Legal Execution of Insured.—In *Collins v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 83 Northeastern Reporter, 542, the Supreme Court of Illinois decided that recovery might be had on the life of a man who was legally executed for murder, as the fact that insured came to his death in this manner did not in any way release the insurance company from liability on the policy.

Mandamus to Compel Destruction of Bertillon Measurements.—A police officer compelled plaintiff, who was awaiting arrangements for bail, to be photographed and measured by the Bertillon system. Subsequently plaintiff instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the destruction of the measurements and photograph. In *Gow v. Bingham*, 107 New York Supplement, 1011, the New York Supreme Court, although condemning the action of the police department in strong terms, held that, as there was no express statutory duty imposed upon the police department to keep such records, mandamus would not lie, as such remedy lies only "to compel one to do what ought to be done in the discharge of a public duty."

Places for Sale of Liquor as Nuisance.—Under the guise of an action to abate a nuisance, a case was presented which would determine whether a school election was contemplated by statute in prohibiting sales of liquor on election days. The Supreme Court of Iowa, in *Hammond v. King*, 114 Northwestern Reporter, 1062, held that sales on school election days were prohibited, and whenever one violates the statute, his business becomes a nuisance, subject to abatement.